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MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of TEAMSTERS.





THE OLD MAN.

(Dedicated to the Members of Local 755, I. B. of T., St. Louis, Mo.)

Why gaze ye on my hoary hairs,
Ye children young and gay?
Your locks, beneath the blast of care,
Will bleach as white as they.

I had a mother once, like you,
Who o'er my pillow hung—
Kiss'd from my cheek the briny dew
And taught my faltering tongue.

She, when the nightly couch was spread,
Would bow my infant knee,
And lay her soft hand on my head,
And bending, pray for me,

but then there came a fearful day—
I sought my mother's bed;
Harsh voices warn'd me thence away,
And told me she was dead.

I pluck'd a fair white rose and stole
To lay it by her side—
Yet, oh, strange sleep enchained her soul,
For no fond voice replied.

That eve I knelt me down in woe
To say a lonely prayer—
And still my temples seem'd to glow
As if that hand was there.

Years fled and left me childhood's joy,
Gay sports and pastimes dear;
I rose a wild and wayward boy,
Who scorned the curb of fear.

Fierce passions shook me like a reed,
But ere, at night, I slept,
That soft hand made my bosom bleed,
And down I fell, and wept.

Youth came—the props of virtue reel'd—
Yet still, at day's decline
A marble touch my brain congealed—
Blest Mother, was it thine?

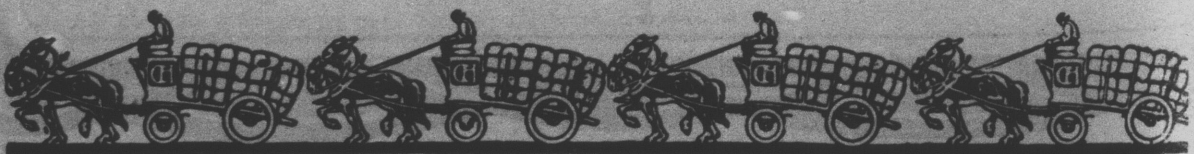
Ah, me; that hand, so soft and cold,
Maintain'd its mystic sway,
As when amid my curls of gold
With gentle force it lay.

And with it sighed a voice of care,
As from the lowly sod,
"My son, my only one, beware!
Sin not against thy God."

That hallowed touch was ne'er forgot,
And now though time hath set
His seal of frost that melteth not,
My temples feel it yet.

And if I ever in heaven appear,
A mother's holy prayer—
A mother's hand, and tender tear,
Still pointing to a Savior dear,
Have led the wanderer there.

MAY ELEANOR CARDER.
St. Louis, Mo.



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BETWEEN OURSELVES.

The Local Unions, to be entirely success-
ful, must adopt the high dues and beneficial
systems that have proved so successful in
those Unions that have applied them. Dur-
ing times of trade activity the Unions with
little or no funds will prosper, by the work-
ings of good, live and ambitious members,
but the crucial test comes when the various
branches of the craft has overcome and
corralled the situation, and the result will
be no more to be initiated, except one candi-
date now and then. Stagnation is sure to
follow, and during such times the Unions
without funds suffer great loss of member-
ship and loss of wages and are compelled
to spend a portion of the good times in
rebuilding their organization. The time will
come, no doubt in the near future, when the
different Locals, even in good times, will
be put to a severe test in the matter of
funds, to say nothing of the terrible
straits they will be put to during times of
stagnation. The real first duty of the hour
is to put the Union on a solid financial
basis, as this is more important than mere
members, for a Union numerically great but
financially weak is never safe. The past
attitude of the Employers' Association to-
ward unionism shows us that they would
rather give battle to a union 5,000 strong in
membership with only a few hundred dol-
lars in their treasury than fight 500 mem-

bers with \$5,000 behind them. It is a recognized fact that Unions with formidable reserve funds, are more feared by Mr. Job and his associates and less interfered with and have less trouble, hence are the cheapest in the long run for every Local Union. So let us all increase the treasury by having high dues at all times, for then when the bugle calls for duty we shall be ready.

THOMAS BARRY, L. U. No. 744.



OUR RAINY DAYS.

Oh, the rainy days! The earth seems bathed in the tears of nature. The monotonous drip of the east rain finds a gloomy echo in our hearts.

The very atmosphere breathes mental depression and low spirits get down around zero. Pleasures depreciate, and worries are magnified. The physical powers respond to the mental strain and the head aches with a dull persistent throb as if sympathizing with the gloom.

But the evil genius of the rainy day may be exorcised by the magical influence of a talisman whose secret lies in work.

When Father Adam was sent in disgrace from his fair home in Eden the curse was upon him: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread;" but justice was tempered with mercy, and to occupation was lent a charm to soothe the pain-racked bodies and sin-tossed souls of erring man.

The rainy days of life! How can we better span the interval of clouds and dreariness than by work?

Quaff the blest nepenthe of toil. Forget the weeping skies of today in employment of hands and brain. If the heart is heavy, and droops beneath its burden, forget to be sorrowful. If the cross of poverty and physical infirmity threatens to become too galling, absorb the heartaches in work.

"Labor conquers all things."

Cultivate energy and faith and time will never drag. Keep busy and the rainy day will soon be over. Tomorrow's sunshine will seem brighter by contrast with past gloom.

At all times industry promotes goodness, for "an idle brain is the devil's workshop;" be watchful, then, of the rainy days. Our talisman is hidden along the rugged and

steep path of work. We must search diligently if we learn its secret.

The shortest, brightest, happiest way through life's clouds is over the rough edges of labor.

The busy people are happy people—idleness breeds ill temper. A mind unemployed preys upon itself and feeds imagination until, growing morbid and unhappy, it seeks to engender unhappiness in others. One unpleasant disposition in a home may render the whole household disagreeable. It is our own responsibility to cultivate gentleness and courtesy, and in this way be prepared for the darkness when it falls. Beware of life's rainy days, and find occupation. In rainy seasons weeds are likely to spring up and flourish. Keep the garden of the heart clean. Cultivate only the best and fairest possibilities of soul, and we need not fear the frowns of nature's rainy days. —Margaret Scott Hall in the Carpenter.



STRIKES HAVE GOOD SIDES.

Prof. Graham Taylor of Chicago, who for many years past has been closely identified with that big city's sociological problems and who, as an arbitrator of labor troubles, has for years been the chosen representative of both labor and capital, filled the pulpit of the Woodward Congregational Church yesterday morning and evening.

In the afternoon he delivered an address at the Franklin street settlement before the Social Conference Club and the members of that organization were given a most graphic description of conditions in the slums of Chicago from a sociological standpoint, the speaker taking for his subject, "Christianity and Industrialism."

"The man who talks against labor unions and combinations of manufacturers is a fool," said he. "There is much good for the whole world in such organizations. Labor organizations serve a great purpose in the uplifting of humanity, and the man who shapes his business to meet conditions is wise."

"We have a great strike on in Chicago at the present time—that of the teamsters. Apparently these men have no grievance themselves and have no right to strike. Yet, there is a Christian spirit back of that strike that makes it just."

"I know of poor women in Chicago, hundreds of whom are working eighteen and nineteen hours a day for a pittance of not more than twenty-six cents a day making children's clothes. It is for these women that the teamsters are on strike. They are well paid themselves and can protect themselves, but they have taken the stand that they will not deliver the goods of manufacturers who pay such beggarly wages.

"Have you any idea of the conditions of the stock yards of Chicago before the march of industry caused the unionizing of the employes? It was a hell upon earth. Children were employed there at work that would make a strong man shudder. Their conditions were frightful. Can it be said that the great strike, which changed these conditions, was not a right step in the march of progress and industrialism?"

The old-time independence of the American citizen, the speaker said, has given place to interdependence. No man, he stated, can now live utterly independent of his fellow-man. The march of industrialism makes it necessary that business interests combine and that labor combine.

In the recent campaign in Chicago Prof. Taylor was an active worker in the interest of Judge Harlan, but the principles of both parties in the fight were so closely interwoven that it was a question, he said, only of which man would be the best to place in power to carry them out.



GOMPERS' REPLY TO ELIOT.

"I wish to remark that the laborer for centuries has been a slave until he has developed into a wage-earner and a free American citizen; that any associated effort that shall give the laborer a shorter work-day—which means larger leisure, more opportunities for the cultivation of his mind and his body, more opportunity to devote his attention to the well-being of himself and his fellows and his family—any associated effort that shall tend to the uplifting of the wage-earner must of necessity tend to the improvement of the conditions of all the people; and that this means larger liberty and opportunity; that there is no such thing possible as the improved material conditions of the working people involving slavery or the loss of freedom; that free-

dom, as Heine has put it, is bread; that bread is freedom, and that without bread there is no such thing as freedom and liberty. I would not feel called upon to say this, were it not that the statement made this evening was a repetition of one made today, upon which I felt then called upon to express my dissent. I have at this time nothing further to say, and regret that I even felt the necessity of making the remarks that I have.

"It is good that even these differences of opinion should come up. An exchange of opinion, even though we differ, brings forth the best that is within us and leads to a better conclusion. I am glad and proud of my citizenship in this republic; proud of President Eliot—(applause) proud of his independence and his freedom to express his views as he holds them. I am proud of my right as an American citizen to express my dissent from the views of so profound a scholar and thinker."



A young Oxford student one day received an unexpected visit from his pretty sister, and was very indignant that she came without a chaperon. "Look here," said the young man, "I will not have any of the fellows see you in my rooms; so if anyone knocks at the door, you just get behind that screen." In a few minutes a knock was heard, and the girl ran behind the screen as her brother went to open the door. An old gentleman stood on the threshold, who, after profusely apologizing for his intrusion, said: "I am just home from Australia, and many years ago I occupied these rooms; would you allow me, sir, to look at them once again?" "Certainly," said the student, "come in." "Ah," exclaimed the old man, "everything is just the same. Same old table; same old fireplace; same old screen." Then, catching sight of the girl, "By Jove! same old dodge." "Sir," exclaimed the student, "that is my sister." "Gad, sir," was the rejoinder, "same old lie."—From the Tatler.



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GEO. PRESCOTT.

EDW. GOULD.

HY. HELLER.

VAL. HOFFMAN.

BERT FOWLER.

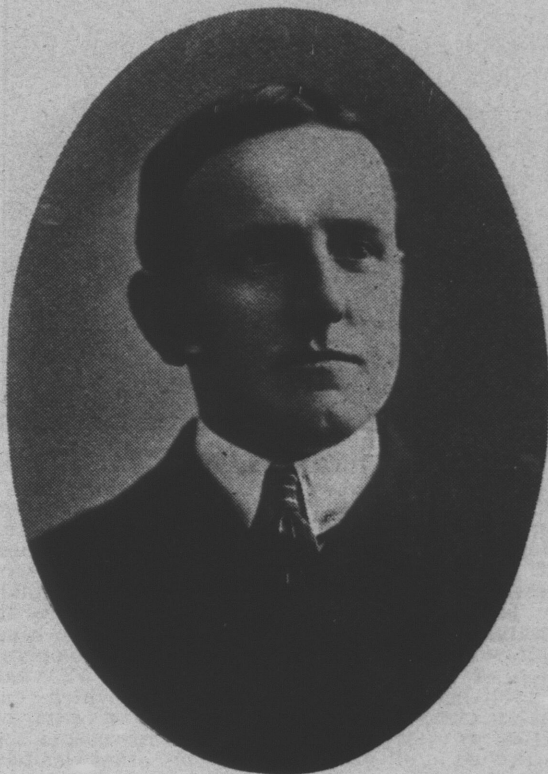
ALF. SAGER.

NEW YORK JOINT COUNCIL.

In introducing six of the officers of our New York Joint Council, we point to them with pride. No. 1, commencing on the left, is Geo. Prescott, secretary-treasurer, representing Local No. 654, Building Material Teamsters, in a like capacity as well as business agent. He has been a first-class, four-horse driver much sought by truck owners doing heavy work. He has been selected as the watchdog of his local treasury three successive years without opposition. No. 2 is Edward Gould, president, representing Local No. 607, Coach and Cab Drivers; also secretary-treasurer of his local three successive terms, and two successive terms was First Vice-President of the International. Just visit Local No. 607 and you can find out all about him. No. 3, Hy. Heller, trustee, representing Local No. 342, Paper Truck Drivers, secretary-treasurer and business agent of his Local, and an enthusiastic worker. Start on a paper truck without a button and you are certain to get an introduction to Harry with very little ceremony. No. 4, Valentine Hoffman, vice-president, representing Local No. 708, Dry Goods Teamsters, president and business agent of his Local, second largest in the International. When you ask, "Well, Hoff, how is everything?" "Got fifty men last meeting. Look up quarterly report and watch us grow." Needless to say that he is the ideal of our teamsters. No. 5, Bert Fowler, trustee, representing Local No. 644, Flour and Feed Teamsters, is also secretary-treasurer and business agent of his Local. Worked eight years for past employer, and enjoys the confidence of employers as well as his fellow workers. His worst failing, of which he frequently boasts is, "Boys, I have got to take my first drink of beer or whisky." With such an officer, can anything but success crown our efforts? No. 6, Alfred Sager, recording secretary, representing Local No. 584, Milk Wagon Drivers; also secretary-treasurer of his Local. Although working on the wagon every day he is an ardent supporter of our teamsters' movement. Always selected to serve on important committees, being a first-class stenographer and typewriter; in fact, he has been styled the "Lady of the Teamsters," and he certainly looks the part. Our third

trustee, Brother Trautner, who could not attend for sitting (which we very much regret), represents Local No. 506, Excavating and Sand Teamsters, one of our largest local unions in New York.

Having men whose honesty and integrity has never been questioned to outline our policy and assist in carrying it out, can not fail to accomplish our aim, which is to



M. J. SHEEHAN.

Brother Sheehan, secretary-treasurer and business agent of Local No. 68 of Boston, is serving his fourth year as a servant and officer of his Local Union. He has been termed the diamond of the Boston teamsters; modest to a fault; integrity admired; business ability envied; worth appreciated. A strict teetotaler and believer in doctrines of Father Mathew. May we have many such examples daily in evidence among our teamsters through the country.

build up the largest organization in New York—one to be respected and loved more than to be feared.



GENERAL IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

The problem of undesirable immigration in general is one that has hitherto presented itself more particularly to the Eastern states, as the Asiatic question has more specially presented itself to the Western. New York has been the open doorway from Europe, as San Francisco has been from Asia. We have, however, now to remember



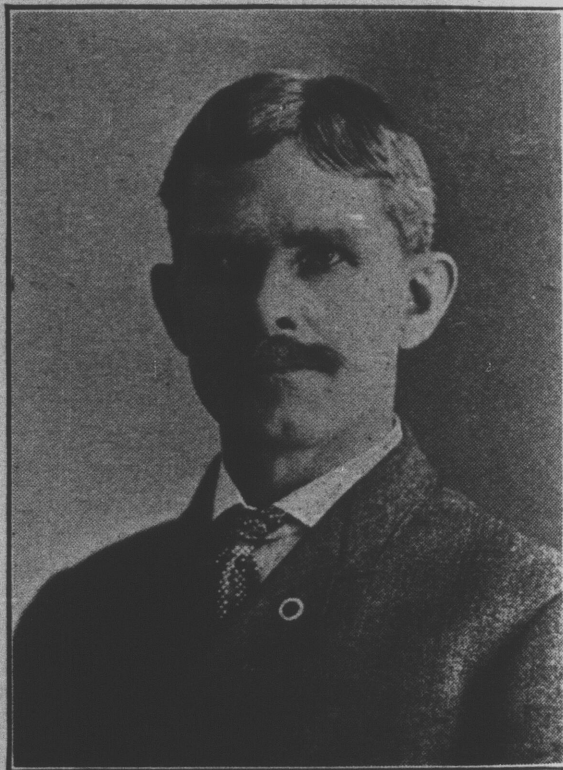
HARRY LAPP.

Brother Lapp is President of the Baggage and Parcel Delivery Wagon Drivers' Local No. 725 of Chicago. He has the distinction of being one of our youngest and most successful leaders in the Windy City. He proudly boasts of having changed places twice in twelve years and then only to advance himself. Through his influence and the co-operation of his fellow officers Local No. 725 has established a death benefit fund which entitles every member's relative to a sum of \$100 at death. May the same gospel be preached and practiced by our other leaders and Locals.

that the Panama canal will place California within almost as easy reach of the European immigrant as New York now is, and we may then expect to have the double burden of European as well as of an Asiatic influx. By means of the canal Europe will look straight upon the shores of California, and the Pacific Coast will become almost as accessible to the human hordes from the east of Europe as is today the Atlantic shore.

In the early days of the Union Europe sent to us her best, her most energetic, enterprising and resourceful. Those days have passed by and today the immigration returns are swollen by the flotsam and jetsam of human life, the wreckage from the destructive overcrowding and competition of the Old World. The early immigrants went out into the wilderness and reclaimed it by their toil, and their patience and their

story is the valiant story of the pioneer. Above and beyond all these things, they became Americans, throwing in their lot for weal or woe with the country of their choice. For the latter-day immigrant, Asiatic and European alike, the wilderness has no charm. He gravitates toward the slum and the tenement, where his poverty-sharpened intelligence may compete with its like, and



FRANK P. FALL.

Brother Fall, our Eastern organizer, has been identified with the labor movement of Massachusetts over a quarter of a century. Having worked as a heavy truck and coal teamster many years has given him the advantage over some of our younger members. He boasts of a number of towns in Massachusetts where our teamsters have a half holiday Saturday and a minimum wage scale of \$2 per day. He is a firm believer in the trade agreement, and never fails in his remarks to remind his audience of the golden rule which impressed him most during his early education—"Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

into the swelter of unrealized misery, which he makes his home, the true American workman must be surely engulfed to the loss of his dignity, his self-respect, his rightful comforts and his independence. Such problems as these loom up on the California horizon, and they will be sufficiently difficult to handle. There could be no worse preparation for them than the apathy with which we now permit the far more undesirable

able surplusage of Asia to make a happy hunting ground of the choicest and the richest state within the Union. In our survey of the benefits with which California will be endowed by the canal we must not forget that in their train will come also difficulties, responsibilities and social and economic problems, and it will become us to be up and stirring lest we be taken unawares, lest we be overwhelmed by dangers that will surely neutralize all the gains that should legitimately follow upon energy and determination. California was not won to the Union for the benefit of Asia, nor as a mere dumping ground for human wastrels.

We have said that the question of Asiatic

all. Any Japanese who finds employment anywhere within the United States has found that employment at the expense of an American laborer and the American Nation is thereby and to that extent the poorer. This is not, therefore, a question for California alone, but for the United States of America.

It is, indeed, very certain that if we continue for much longer to be inactive and indifferent to this new danger of Japanese immigration we shall be open to the charge that other nations have a keener recognition of American needs and perils than we have ourselves.



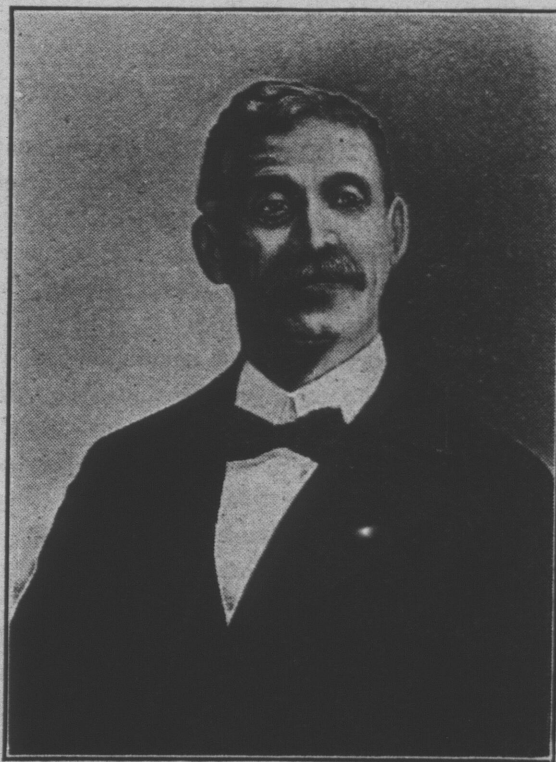
A Texas judge who was robbed of a horse, had the thief brought before him for trial. The judge declared: "Owing to personal prejudice I will not hear the case. The bailiff will hear it, and find a verdict according to the facts. In the meantime the court will go outside and bend a rope and pick out a good tree."—Team Owners' Review.



JOSEPH TURNBULL.

Brother Turnbull of Local No. 126, Boston, is serving his third term as President. A young man of about thirty years, attached to his home and a strong advocate of temperance. A fighter on the principles of right and justice. A firm believer in living in accordance with the Constitution, and a leader among our Boston teamsters, whose advice is often sought, and ever desirous of peace. Has presided over our Boston Joint Council in a manner that would do credit to a born diplomat.

immigration presents itself with special force to the Western states. This is, however, a shortsighted view and one that ought to be combated. Industrial America is one and indivisible, and the injury that is inflicted upon one state is inflicted upon them



LOUIS CORNART.

Brother Louis Cornart has been associated with the I. B. of T. for the past seven years, he being one of the first to sign the roll of Local No. 85 of San Francisco. He is a hard and earnest worker and has the hearty co-operation of all of the members of Local No. 278. Brother Cornart was elected to the office of President at the last election.



PRESIDENT'S PAGE



San Francisco, March 21, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, General President, I. B. of T., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a regular meeting of the Local Joint Executive Council, held on the 20th inst., your communication written to Brother Casey in relation to the Fuller, Brine and Nawn matter was read to the council. The same caused the wildest enthusiasm and by a unanimous vote I was instructed to address you a communication extending to you and the Executive Board of the International the heartiest of congratulations of the council for the grand and signal victory you achieved in the routing of the enemy—Brine and Nawn—and cementing the friendship and heretofore strained relations that existed between Fuller and the I. B. of T.

Fraternally,

JAS. BOWLAN, Secretary.

We are very much pleased to receive such a flattering testimonial of our efforts from the Joint Council of San Francisco, but we must forego the credit for the victory won, conceding the same to the Local Unions who were involved in the trouble.

I want to say that men never went more willingly into any struggle than the officers of the several Local Unions involved; they went into it with the same vim as though it meant the life or death of their own Local Union instead of one for brothers who were twelve hundred miles away, and the entire credit should be bestowed on those Local Unions, and I want to add my testimonial to that of the San Francisco Joint Council to the Local Unions who were involved in that struggle in Chicago.

CORNELIUS P. SHEA.

* * *

Indianapolis, Ind., April 22, 1905.

On the 27th of March I received a dispatch to report immediately at headquarters to assume the duties of the General

President during his absence in Chicago and other cities. The 28th, or day following, I had further wire to stop off at Pittsburg for a day and endeavor to stop trouble between ice teamsters and employers. Agreement was reached whereby all year around drivers got an increase in wages and members of our teamsters' organization to get preference in employment.

Up to the present time continue to conduct the affairs of our International as defined in our Constitution and laws.

Fraternally,

EDWARD GOULD,

First Vice-President.

* * *

At a time when the garment workers are making a desperate fight to maintain union conditions throughout the large cities of the country, it might be well to remember that we can all put our shoulder to the wheel and render assistance by asking for and using no other clothes than those which bear the union label.

* * *

Too much can not be said at this time in support of a death benefit feature being established in our International organization. Several locals have a death benefit attachment which is an attraction that interests the families of our teamsters throughout the country. When we hear of the millions of dollars accumulated by the few who control insurance companies at the expense of the insured, is it any wonder so many of our very best labor organizations advocate and adopt an insurance feature in conjunction with the protection their labor union affords at such small expense? A labor union increases wages which makes it possible to pay insurance. Why then not insure in your own trade union?

* * *

My dear old college chump and tooter, President Eliot, has said that the most useful function of Parry's society is to arouse

the public to the formidable evils of the union label.

How do these fellows follow the advice of my dyspeptic friend?

Instead of arousing the public they endeavor to "roughhouse" the people by imitating the union label!

Why don't these operators of "open" shops advertise their product as non-union or scab-made, instead of cloaking their goods with a counterfeit of the union label and giving to their wares names that are directly associated with trades unions?

If it is proper and just, equitable and honest, or if it is profitable, to run a non-union shop, why the attempt to deceive?

Why the fear to make known the conditions under which the goods are manufactured?

The dissembler who would counterfeit the copyrighted label of a trades union for the purpose of public deception and personal profit is a despicable sneak and contemptible criminal.

But laws are not made to railroad this species of the "green goods" floater. The only law for the protection of the union man is the first law of nature—self-protection.

It is up to him to see that he gets the union label when he calls for it.

Above all things, don't purchase scab-labeled goods. Better invest in the "genuinely honest" non-union product without any label than to ignorantly assist a cowardly hypocrite in exploiting union labor.—Building Trades Magazine.



PRESIDENT ELIOT ON LIBERTY.

"It has only been about fifty years since the liberty was given which created the army of the employed and the opposing army of the employers. This is a very recent phenomenon, indeed, in the history of the world, and this power of association came to us out of the public liberties of England and America.

"Now, I say that we want something more than industrial peace as the result of the conflicts between these two minorities of the American people; and we want something more than peace with honor, the honor of the combatant; we want peace with liberty. (Applause.) Now, the closed shop and the

boycott and the union label will never give us peace with liberty. (Applause.) Never! Those are the means of building up the monopolies. The monopoly of a labor union is perfect when the union has succeeded; the monopoly of a trust is perfect when it has succeeded. And we have conspicuous examples of the perfect success of both these monopolies in this country. I say, therefore, speaking for the American public—three-quarters of the American people—that we want to get out of this Civic Federation peace with liberty, as well as peace with honor. Liberty gave you, the combatants, your chance to fight. Let liberty regulate freedom. Let liberty regulate monopoly. There are a great many natural and inevitable monopolies, and there are a number of gentlemen in this room who are creating with all their might artificial monopolies. (Laughter.) Now, let liberty—which we all, I trust, love—deal with those monopolies."



ENOUGH IS PLENTY.

Adoration of wealth—which seems to be the commonest vice of our time—is a curious perversion of a sound and sensible instinct. The possession of property means independence, and more—the best safeguard a human being can get against the meanest and most harassing and most dreadful ills of life. Not to appreciate that the man who has a competence is in so far enviably situated, is to be lacking in common sense. But it shows an equal lack of common sense to lose sight of the real and only purpose of property—just as if one, appreciating that a suit of clothes was a good thing, should erect it into a deity, or should go about wearing a dozen suits of clothes one over the other.

The man who keeps himself usefully employed at that which he does best, is an intelligent and satisfactory citizen, whether he gets rich incidentally or or doesn't. The man who makes employment a means to the end of getting rich is pitiful and ridiculous—but neither so pitiful nor so ridiculous as those who worship him and his habit of wearing a dozen suits at a time, where one would adequately cover him.—Saturday Post.



EDITORIAL

The ten-hour law affecting bakeries having been declared unconstitutional in the state of New York, teaches us a valuable lesson. It is merely another demonstration of legislative bodies being able to give us nothing that we can not attain and retain through a thorough organization of our workmen, no matter to what craft they belong. This decision, coming after a similar one in connection with the horseshoers, should awaken our teamsters to a sterling realization of the benefits accrued by being banded together for educational, benevolent and protective purposes, which can best be brought about through affiliation with our International organization, having as a protector the American Federation of Labor. As has been so oftentimes repeated, it is not capital or capitalists that we are fighting, but the poor, uneducated, unorganized workman who knows no better than play the part of a Benedict Arnold in accepting employment where union men are involved in a struggle to better their conditions. No better argument can be presented on behalf of our organized workmen in their contention of paid members being employed where union conditions prevail than can any man enter our Stock Exchange without paying initiation fee and dues promptly. The same can be said of the doctor, lawyer, undertaker, etc. At a time when we hear so much about the dangers to the republic from the methods of organized labor, and so little of the danger of class legislation, class doctrines and class methods, it might be well to try a peep behind the scenes. A small peep can be had through Everybody's, by Tom Lawson; another little peep by following the Equitable Life Insurance squabble. "When thieves fall out honest men get their own." Is it any wonder that eminent divine, Archbishop Farley, says he is not afraid of the American workman? Note in another column the statement of Professor Graham Taylor, and, while we have such men come to our rescue, we have nothing to fear from such notoriety seeking

extremists as Professor Eliot. George Washington established our first great union. We are but a part to keep his teachings of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" before our American working men. I say that if a number of union men gained an increase in wages and decrease in working hours they have a perfect right to say to the worker coming to enjoy those conditions, that he contribute to the organization which brought them about.

As this goes to press we are unfortunately mixed up in a fight in the city of Chicago. The way in which it is reported by the capitalist press would give the uninitiated the idea that it was a teamsters' fight. This is not the case. It is merely assistance given the garment workers, who are endeavoring to prevent themselves from being dragged back into the sweat shop by a merciless combination of clothing manufacturers.

How many persons ever stop to think under what conditions the clothes they wear are made? How many have ever read of the life of the garment worker on the East Side in the City of New York prior to the tenement house law being enacted, which was brought about by the garment workers through the agitation of the labor congress of that city? Would you think it possible to find eight, ten, and as many as fifteen, of a family sewing in one room, which also served the purpose of work room, cooking room, dining room and sleeping room? It is easier imagined than described.

Not one word do we find in the press condemning the creatures who are resolved to compel the garment workers to return to a similar state of existence in all of the large cities in our country. If there is any man who has benefited through the increased earnings of the union man, that man is the clothier. A man will buy more clothes at \$12 a week wages than at \$10, and still more at \$15 and \$20, giving the manufacturers increased sales and increased profits. By encouraging small wages and

courting the support of other manufacturing bodies to assist and do likewise will not add much to the membership or strength of that august body—the Clothing Manufacturers' Association—or the greatness of our American republic.



YOUNG ROCKEFELLER ARRAIGNED.

New York, April 9.—In the course of his sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, today, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis referred to the gift of \$100,000 made by John D. Rockefeller to the American Board of Foreign Missions, and to Mr. Rockefeller's son. He said in part:

"The saddest words that have been written in this generation were spoken before Brown University by a young man who is to inherit one of the greatest fortunes in this country. They were spoken in defense of the trusts. Listen to them:

"The American Beauty rose can be produced in all its splendor only by sacrificing the early buds that grow up around it."

"The rose has one thousand buds and in order to produce the American Beauty the gardener goes around it with a knife and snips 999 in order that all the strength and beauty may be forced into one bloom. In his economic argument this young man tells the working classes brutally that 999 small business men must be snuffed out of existence in order that his American Beauty, the trust, may be produced. Listen to Christ:

"Let the strong bear the burdens of the weak;" and again: "Give and it shall be given unto you."

"These words in defense of the trusts are the most heartbreaking things in literature to those who know what is going to come in the future. Can you wonder that after that, when a man gives gifts, we have no gratitude to return?"



MUST ACT TOGETHER.

In view of the fact that all are laborers and that there is dignity in all honest toil, think not meanly of your work. All honest toil is manly, says the Rev. C. B. Mitchell in the Buffalo Express. Thank God, our American ideal of a gentleman includes the toiler and excludes the tramp. The

European ideal excludes the toiler and includes the tramp, or the man who will not work. Our modern civilization is the result of the toil of the man who works. He fells our forests, tills our farms, works our mines, builds our vast structures, runs our railroads and builds our steamships. And the mechanic's past is as full of achievement as the present. The very pyramids are his monuments.

I call on you men to honor your own special trade. Do not apologize for it. When I was a "printer's devil" I was proud of the ink on my cheek. Elihu Burritt always declared himself a blacksmith, though he was one of the greatest scholars of his age. Honor your own trade by showing that a manly life can be lived in its pursuit.

Lend your influence to exalt the dignity of your calling. To this end ally yourself with your fellow tradesmen. Organize your fellows for self-improvement and for the betterment of the class of apprentices admitted to your trade. Organize for self-protection. If you do not hang together, you will hang separately. Labor has the same right to organize that capital has. If you are not organized, you will not be treated like men, but like slaves.

Every accession which has been secured to labor, everything done to increase its wage and its condition in shop or home has been brought about through the organized effort of laboring men. The very men who refuse to ally themselves in organization with their fellow workers are also participants in the advantages which have resulted from the efforts of those with whom they refuse to unite.



A GOOD REPUTATION.

A good reputation is a good investment, but the only way of securing a permanent investment of good reputation is by putting a good character at interest. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," but it is often easier to get a character that shall be the basis of a good name. A man may inherit his father's riches, but a man can not bequeath his character to his favorite son.



MISCELLANEOUS



RIGHTS OF PROPERTY AND RIGHTS OF MAN.

(By Owen R. Lovejoy.)

Reprinted from The Arena, New York.

The problems in what is known today as the labor world, would be greatly simplified if the employer, the employed, and the public were the only factors. There is a fourth party, in my judgment, the most troublesome factor of all—that fourth factor is the owner.

The owner often employs laborers and operates the business, but when he does so he operates and employs, not as owner, but as manager, and should be viewed in this double capacity. Ownership is not necessarily connected with any industry today, further than as represented in the dividends received from the business, or by votes in the meetings of the stockholders.

The rights of property are wholly subject to the law of expediency. This dictum does not compromise the laws of human justice, for in the material world the law of expediency is the law of right. The State—whether by that we mean the savage tribe or clan, the barbarian or medieval free city or community, or the more imposing political states of the present—the State has always exercised this jurisdiction. It is ridiculous to affirm that the State has no right to interfere in the adjustment of affairs affecting private property. It was the application of the superior right of the State which abolished private property in children. In the exercise of this right the State has abolished property in slaves, has confiscated church lands and monasteries and large estates, has, in many instances abolished the right of primogeniture, has abolished fiefs and the privileges of entail, while the right to will property without legal restriction has been almost universally succeeded by systems in which the public enters as a moral claimant on the basis of expediency.

Now, while property is rightly subject

to the welfare of the State and is subordinate to its interests (the State being its protector and guardian), the State, in turn, exists solely in the interest of man. The State has no other mission than to serve human interests. And property, itself subordinate to the State, is only one of those agencies by which the State renders this service to men.

In this discussion I desire to use the coal strike of 1902 as an illustrative object lesson, because it is at once typical in character and a clear-cut case still vividly present in the public mind, and also, because I personally visited the mines during the strike, and so can discuss the question with a degree of certainty that personal acquaintance with the facts renders possible.

The appeal to the American people in the coal strike was distinctly an appeal arising out of the difference, not between employer and employe, but between organized monetary power on the one hand and men on the other. The attitude of both parties from the beginning was significant. The one ready to submit to any accredited body of investigators all questions at issue. The other affirming that the public has no voice in the adjustment of differences arising out of the manipulation of private property.

True, some of the expressions of the miners were uncouth, some acts were rough and reprehensible. This was to be anticipated. When we consider that nearly 150,000 men and boys were idle for nearly half a year, many of them entirely ignorant of American customs and of our language, virtually contract laborers when they were brought from Europe; when we consider the misrepresentation of the dominant press of the country and the public criticism from platform and pulpit, and when we consider the pressure brought to bear from the concerted action which money is always able to control, the only wonder is that, instead of the three murders reported by

the Arbitration Commission, there were not the twenty-one reported to President Roosevelt by those who appealed for military protection. The saloons were wide open in every city and mining village. Strangers were in many towns intent on stirring up strife and lawlessness. Yet, in a trip including practically every mining city and town in the region—from Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville, on the southwest, to Carbondale and Forest City, on the northwest—we met only seven drunken men. Four of these were Pennsylvania soldiers, two were working in the stockade as "strike-breakers," and the occupation of the seventh we did not learn.

But the fact which is of most significance is that at no time during the contest did the miners as a body shrink from publicity, nor from placing all issues in the hands of the public for adjustment, while there was the persistent assumption, on the part of those who represented the monetary interests involved, that there was nothing to arbitrate. It was to dispel the error that property has certain sacred rights which the State must not touch, that the production of a commodity indispensable to the very existence of the people can be the private business of a few individuals, that coal mining ceased for nearly half a year. And the highest lesson to be learned from the careful investigation and impartial award of the Coal Commission is that above all the claims of monetary right is the right of humanity to essential freedom, and to the service of the State in securing that freedom. It was an expensive lesson for us to learn. It cost above \$100,000,000, besides inconvenience and suffering which can never be computed, to arouse us from the hallucination, but I think no one will doubt that the instruction has been worth the price.

We hear much discussion today of the struggles between capital and labor. I confess to a little feeling of irritation when I hear people talk about the relative rights of "capital and labor." What are the relative rights of a wood chopper and his ax, of a bookkeeper and his pen? What are the relative rights of a miner and his pick? We are trying to place in

the same category a human being and a machine—a life and a thing. What we mean when we speak of the struggle between capital and labor, or what we ought to mean is—between capital and the laborer. And we ought to begin to be more exact in our language.

The owner of capital does not often enter upon the scene in an industrial conflict. When he is present it is as manager, or employer, not as owner. But the laborer must be on the ground or he ceases absolutely to be a factor. And he must be putting forth physical or mental energy, expending his own vitality—that is, his capital—or he has no economic significance in the conflict. We have said that property should be subject to the law of economic expediency. The same can not be affirmed of "labor." Labor means flesh and blood. A group of laborers can not be studied simply as an economic force. The group represents a certain number of homes, of dependent children, of social and educational and spiritual interests, and any policy which fails to comprehend all these interests is as defective as a laboratory method which would dissect a living man to find his soul.

We saw capital everywhere in the coal region during the strike. Above the great veins of coal—the natural wealth of the region—stand the great plants of productive machinery. The "stripping" at Mellinsville, the richest I believe in the entire anthracite belt, is a striking example. The vein extends from fifteen feet below the surface to a depth of about eight hundred feet. At the top is the splendidly equipped breaker, and around the breaker the little plank shanties occupied by the laborers and their families—buildings which are inferior to many of the tenements in the East Side of New York City, and which are owned by the mining company. We saw breakers and washeries and railroads and rolling stock, literally millions of dollars of capital, but we did not see any labor. We saw thousands of people, idle men, anxious women, little boys with bruised hands revealing their former toil; these were not "labor," they were human beings, each with personal features, a personal des-

tiny; each having his own life to live. The capital was substantially the same whether the mines were in operation or idle, but the labor ceased to exist, and only human beings remained when the miners dropped their tools.

It is only when we learn that "capital" represents material interests, interests to be fostered and guarded, but none the less entirely subordinate to the control of organized society, and when we learn that "labor" means human beings, created to participate with God in the work of creation and to enjoy all the freedom of which life is capable, that we shall deliberately enter upon the adjustment of material forces with one end in view, and one only, the highest service that things can render to men.

We shall then better understand the right of "labor" to express its desires regarding legislation. Labor is not a distinct and separate force in society; labor is a part of the public. Capital is not. Capital is only one of the means of enriching that public of which the laborers constitute a portion.

While the award of the Coal Strike Commission is interpreted as a victory for the miners, the material advantage to them was small.

The only gains of any deep significance were a shorter workday and a principle; but these were of incalculable importance.

A shorter workday means education, higher morals, better health, self-government, the culture growing out of home and family associations. This principle was recognized in the free cities and communities of Europe during the three or four centuries of the so-called middle ages, before empire and military burdens crushed art out of labor and reduced men to serfs. In nearly all trades the workday was eight hours, with a Saturday half-holiday, and the wages were higher compared with the cost of living than the wages of the workman of average skill in America today. When organized labor becomes insistent it may be well for the public to remember that the granting of those demands would be but the restoration of what has been taken from men by the

power of special privilege protected by unjust laws.

One of our foremost educators has recently expressed impatience that the "working class" are always demanding shorter days of labor. He argues that all the available desire to work as many, not as few, hours as possible. We shall never do any intelligent thinking in this matter until we recognize that there are two kinds of labor: that in which the creative element is present, and that from which it is almost or entirely excluded. Doctors, lawyers, clergymen, and those of other professions are not asking for legislation to protect them from working more than eight hours a day, because their work is largely self-directed. It is of a creative nature and inspires the worker in the doing.

It is not so with the work which is purely mechanical, or which has been reduced to a dull monotony by the pressure of commercial competition, so that it calls out none of the divine creative faculties of a man. No man should be doomed to spend his entire life in labor entirely devoid of the creative principle, but so long as men are under such compulsion the slavery should be made as light as possible by legislative protection.

The principle won from the contest by the American people was the principle propounded by Abraham Lincoln in his message to Congress, December 3, 1861. It is in the discussion of the effort which is being made "to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the structure of the government." "It is assumed," he said, "that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. * * * Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed; nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration." It is

this emphasis upon the value of human life, this exaltation of the rights of man, regardless of his position or affiliation with capital interests or organized labor interests, that has rendered this event one of the most, if indeed not the most, significant in the industrial history of the world.

That this or any other arbitration of the differences that arise between capital interests and human laborers, will be able to establish permanent industrial peace, I am not so sanguine as to believe.

Will men be content to toil under ground indefinitely for a fixed wage, to bring to the surface that which enriches the holders of the special privilege of ownership out of all due proportion to the service rendered to society by capital? I have more faith in what William Watson has called a "broad and generous discontent" than to believe it.

The present competitive strain, pitting human life against inanimate gold, to insensate machinery, in the markets of the world, can not produce social harmony. The contest is entirely unequal, and "free competition," the dream of our orthodox fathers in political economy, has already been proven an unsubstantial fiction, and the last decade has witnessed its fall in the temples of economic faith. So long as man must enter the lists against money, which neither hungers nor thirsts, with his own hunger to goad him on and the love of liberty to inspire him, and the cry of his own offspring to tip the balance in the day of trial, there will be strikes and labor disturbances, varied in demonstration only by the specific conditions in which they arise. One of these powers must gain supremacy.

Henry Clay saw this fifty years ago, when he announced his belief that "The true solution of the contest for all time between labor and capital is, capital should own the laborer, whether white or black.

There are three possible conditions of "labor." First, slave labor. Second, wage labor. Third, free labor. Henry Clay tells us that under the first there is industrial peace. Let slaves be kept ignorant enough; isolate them from all experience in personal initiative or the

free use of their powers; keep them tolling solely under direction from without, and industrial peace is sure. We know that under the second condition—wage labor—there is perpetual war. From the lowest stratum of wage labor to the highest, contention and discontent are almost ubiquitous. Whether from excessive hardship among the poorer paid, or from an ambition to improve conditions among better paid, we know that not a day now passes that does not record somewhere a labor conflict, the interruption of business, often the destruction of property and life.

What ought we then to do? The moral intelligence of the race forbids a return to the peace of slave labor. An increasing number of people are becoming dissatisfied with the perpetual conflict growing out of the competitive nature of wage labor. Our political history affords a suggestion. There was a time when those who were not the government became the government; when those who had no authority assumed authority, and out of a rebellion in an empire our American Republic was born. The statesmen of the world knew it could never be done, but the fact of accomplishment shattered the theories of the ages. Having taken the first two steps in our industrial development, may we not be justified in attempting the next step? May we not be justified in seeking to apply to our industrial life that principle which our forefathers applied to political life—the principal of democracy—thus making labor free?

President John Mitchell recently said: "I am one who believes that the time is not far distant when the workingman will have to solve the labor problem. I am free to say that my own views have somewhat changed since the strike. I look forward to the time when those who build the mansions will not have to live in the hovels. I look forward to the time when those whose labor builds the beautiful edifices whose spires point heavenward, will not have to walk past them, too ragged to enter. I look forward to the time when the workers of our country will take possession of their own country." In the coal regions were co-ordained men of a dozen nationalities, alien in

language and customs; one only in the welding of a common interest—the interest of the defenseless ones who looked to them for life—binding them into one vital force. As we mingled with them on the streets and in their homes and at the business sessions in their halls, and listened to their appeals in broken English for order and peace; listened also to their determination to patiently wait the issues of the future for their vindication, that they were not drunken as the public had been led to suppose, but were filled with another kind of spirit—this stupendous uprising impressed us as being the pentecostal demonstration of a cosmic upheaval, heralding the approach of that great day.



THEY ARE TO BLAME.

Organized working men are often criticised with bitterness for their low opinion of the courts. But have not the courts themselves gone a long way to earn this contempt? Recently the court of appeals of New York decided that the eight-hour labor law of that state, which makes all public work contracts subject to a condition that the contractor must observe the eight-hour labor day, invalid, because it restricts freedom of contract. Hardly had the wires ceased ticking the news of that decision against working men and in favor of freedom of contract, when an appellate division of the supreme court of the same state decided another case against working men and in favor of restricting freedom of contract. It held that contract between an employer and his men for a "closed shop" was invalid because contrary to public policy. Don't these decisions indicate anti-labor bias rather than judicial balance?

If it is against public policy for an employer and his men to agree that none but union men shall work in that employer's shop, why is it not against public policy, especially when the legislature can not limit private contracting powers for labor on public work, how can courts limit private contracting powers on private work? If restriction of freedom of contract in the direction of protecting workmen from being ground between the under millstone of their necessities and the

upper millstone of their employers' greed, is not against public policy, why is it against public policy to allow them to make contracts with employers for such protection? In a word, why did labor lose the second case, in which it stood for freedom of contract, as well as the first, in which it stood for restricting freedom of contract? Are working men very much to blame if they suspect that they lost at least one of these cases because the court was less solicitous for legal consistency than to rebuke "labor" and weaken its power of organization?—The Public.



DO SYMPATHETIC STRIKES PAY?

Whenever there is a large labor trouble we usually hear more or less talk about inaugurating a sympathetic strike. The movement which prompts men to suggest a sympathetic strike is always good. There can be no greater intention than to sacrifice one's interest to the last in behalf of a fellow worker, but for the practical purpose of assisting to win the strike it seems to us that those fellow unionists of other crafts, who continue to work and contribute liberally from their wages, will render the craft engaged in the difficulty more substantial assistance than if they ceased to work, thus becoming an additional burden rather than a source of help.

Different branches of the same industry may unite in a sympathetic strike, but the proposition that different trades, organized in different organizations, governed by different laws, having no grievance with their employers, shall all join in a sympathetic strike, carries with it a disregard and disobedience of their national union laws, and creates confusion which it may take years to remove. Injury is done to the cause for lack of support, to those who engage for lack of employment, and to many employers, without just grievance. Ten per cent. of the earnings of 10,000 who are employed will pay standard wages to one thousand strikers, but if the 10,000 quit work it then requires 10 per cent. of the earnings of 100,000.

Our advice to those who contemplate joining in a sympathetic strike is to consider the matter carefully.—Labor News.

CORRESPONDENCE

New York.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The New York Mail Wagon Drivers' Local Union, No. 537, held their regular meeting at McNally Hall Sunday, with President Tandy in the chair. We had a very large meeting; also enrolled twelve new members. We are doing better now, as all the boys attend the meetings and pay their dues regularly as clock work. Much thanks is due to Brother A. J. Herman; also to our president, Brother Tandy. The other officers are also worthy of praise for the way our Local is progressing. We have a nice bank account with all bills paid up to date, and the members feeling very kindly toward one another. Local No. 537 also desires to extend hearty thanks to Brother Crane, as he attended two meetings and made a good and sensible talk to our members. Will close with best wishes to all.

Fraternally yours,

W. J. WARD, Cor. Sec'y Local 537.

* * *

New York City, N. Y.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report for the month:

The 1st I waited on the district foreman of the city works with a complaint of the drivers; also had a meeting of the local in the evening. The 2d I waited on Duval & Co., the firm of teamsters who cart the paper of the International Papermakers' Union. After a lengthy conference with the delegates of the Paper Truck Local and committee from the Joint Council, we agreed to have another meeting with the firm on the 8th, and in the evening, with Brother Gould, attended the meeting of the paper Local. On the 3d I went among the furniture drivers to have an open meeting on Sunday and attended Joint Council. The 4th, with Brother Martin and the delegate of the coal Local, waited on the firm of

Herbert Bros. with a grievance. The 5th, addressed the meeting of the lumber teamsters in Brooklyn; also a meeting of Local No. 98, and, with Brothers Gould and Martin, addressed a meeting of the furniture drivers. The 6th, with Delegate Fowler of Local No. 644, waited on one of the employers for conditions for the men and had them granted. Had a meeting of the ice cream drivers and formed an organization. Got them to send for charter. The 7th, with Delegate Heller of the paper Local and Brother Hoffman, Vice-President of the Joint Council, had the final conference with the firm of Duval & Co., and everything was settled up satisfactorily, the firm agreeing to pay the advance in wages back from the 24th of February. I waited upon the Superintendent of Mails with a grievance of the drivers, and sent for a charter for the ice cream delivery drivers.

On the 8th, with Brothers Gould, Martin and a committee from the Joint Council, was in conference with Newspaper Delivery Union and Samuel Gompers and Herman Robinson. Brother Gould reported the sense of the meeting to the General President; also attended meeting of city drivers; with Brother O'Connor of Local No. 98, waited on an employer and settled a grievance. The 9th, I received word from the organization of ice cream drivers and had them place the matter entirely in my hands, which they did. The 10th, I waited on two firms of ice cream dealers who were the most antagonistic to the organization. After I threatened dire vengeance to their business they agreed to call a meeting of their organization that night and invited me to address the meeting. I went to the office, made up a wage scale, went back to the meeting of our new local and submitted it to them, which was acceptable; took a committee with me up to the employers' meeting, addressed the meeting and had the employers sign the agreement. On the 11th

I had to hustle around and show the employers we had an organization. I borrowed March buttons from Locals No. 584, No. 466, No. 654 and No. 98, and put them on the drivers of the ice cream wagons until we got the charter. With Delegate Prescott of Local No. 654, had an agreement signed by an employer. On the 12th I attended the meetings of Locals Nos. 342, 98, 522 and the C. F. W. The 13th I spent among the teamsters in Staten Island for organization. On the 14th I called a meeting of the ice cream wagon drivers and presented them with their charter. The 15th, I received a telegram from the General President to go to Newark, N. J., as the bakery wagon drivers were having some trouble. I found that it was the same old story—they did not realize the importance of the teamsters. Went with a committee to visit the employer who would not have anything to do with signing for the driver. The committee came back to the hall and decided on plain action. The bakers had an agreement signed with a little joke on the side, which prevented us from getting an agreement. I came back to New York and had a meeting of the city drivers on the East Side. The 16th I went to Newark again; had a meeting of the bakery wagon drivers; had the committee of the Essex Trades Council address the meeting; had the delegate of the firemen, the delegate of the engineers, the delegate of the bakers and an International representative of the bakers, and we all agreed that no one would go back to work unless the clause in the bakers' agreement was scratched out.

On the 17th I pulled the drivers out at 12 o'clock midnight; by 1 o'clock the manager sent for the committee. I finally said to the manager: "Your bread is out there all baked, and it is not a very easy matter at this time to deliver it." He said: "I see that now and will sign your agreement." But I said: "Before you sign any agreement, that clause in the bakers' agreement has got to come out." And, after arguing until 2:30 o'clock in the morning, he signed the agreements for the teamsters, engineers, firemen and bakers, which meant two engineers, two firemen, forty-five bakers and twenty-five bakery wagon drivers. On the 18th held a meeting of the ice cream wagon drivers, gave them

their supplies and had Brother Hilton address them and instruct them how to keep their books. On the 19th I attended the meeting of the Market and Commission Local No. 449, Building Material Local No. 654, and Public Carriage and Cab Local No. 332. The 20th, with Delegate Hilton of the beef drivers, waited on a firm of butchers with a grievance of the drivers. After an interview lasting two hours, we did not have a leg to stand on, and reported our findings to a meeting of the executive board. The 21st I spent over in Greenpoint among the lumber teamsters; had Brother Hilton to come over to an independent organization of lumber teamsters. We addressed the meeting and broke into their ranks. On the 22d held a meeting of the ice cream drivers, also a meeting of the city drivers up in the Bronx. On the 23d, with Delegate Fowler of Local No. 644, waited upon an employer, who kept dodging us for a couple of hours, and when we did get him he met us with a pitchfork and drove us out, but we told him he would find time to talk. The 24th, went over to Newark to make arrangements for a mass meeting Sunday, April 2; also a stable meeting of the beef drivers in regard to the 20th and settled everything satisfactorily by showing them the mistake they made. The 25th I spent among the mineral water drivers; also attended the ball of the Building Material Drivers' Local, No. 654, which was a grand affair both socially and financially. The 26th I addressed a meeting of the bakery wagon drivers in Newark; also the coach and cab drivers in Brooklyn with Brother Gould.

On the 27th, the employer who drove Delegate Fowler and myself out with a pitchfork on the 23d and would not listen to anything, had plenty of time to talk. He looked around and could not see any one around only the business agents of all of the Locals, as his drivers were in a hall where he could not reach them, so the best thing for him to do was to sign the agreement, which he did, and the men returned to work after having a rest of three hours.

The 28th, with Delegate Fowler, had an agreement signed by an employer; also had a meeting of the business agents of the different Locals to formulate some plan to organize a stable which stands in the same

light to the Locals here as R. S. Brine does in Boston. I think we have got the remedy.

The 29th I spent over in Brooklyn trying to organize. The 30th was spent among the drivers of different crafts of teamsters trying to inject unionism into them. The 31st. with Brother Hilton, waited upon the firm of Curtis & Blaisdell, coal dealers, whom the Local had trouble with over a year ago, to see if we could not bring about a better feeling between the firm and the Local. Mr. Blaisdell referred us to Mr. Abel, the superintendent, who was away at the time, but who we will see in a few days; also attended the meeting of the Joint Council.

Hoping that this will meet with your approval, I remain,

Fraternally and respectfully,

T. J. MINIHAN.

* * *

New York.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report for the month of March: The 1st I spent working in New York City. On the 2d I went over to Long Island. On the 4th I attended a meeting in the city and did other work. On the 5th I attended a mass meeting of the furniture drivers. On the 6th I worked with Business Agent Brannigan of Local No. 506. On the 7th and 8th I worked in the downtown district, and on the evening of the 8th met a committee of the newspaper delivery drivers. The 9th I spent in Brooklyn. I worked in the northern part of the city on the 10th and on the 11th I went to West Chester and Bronx. On Sunday, the 12th, I went to the different stables in the morning and in the afternoon I attended a meeting of Local No. 506. The 13th and 14th I worked with the various business agents. The 15th I went to Long Island City and on the 16th went to Newark. The 17th I worked with Business Agent Trautner of Local No. 506. The 18th I worked in Bronx, and on the 19th went to Canavan's stable in the morning and attended a meeting of Local No. 506 in the afternoon. The 20th and 21st I was busy in the city, and on the 22d was busy at Staten Island. The 23d I spent in Jersey City, and the 24th in Manhattan. The 25th I worked in the Bronx and attended a mass meeting in the evening. The

26th I attended a mass meeting of Local No. 644 and also attended a meeting of Local No. 506. On the 27th I went to see Mr. Caffney in regard to some trouble with men. On the 28th I worked with Brother Brannigan and on the 29th I visited Newark. On the 30th I worked in Manhattan, and on the 31st I met all of the business agents and we worked among the men of Jackson's stable, and, with Mr. Brown, Hilton, Fowler and McCollum, met Mr. Jackson, superintendent.

Fraternally,

T. A. MARTIN.

* * *

Chicago, Ill.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I feel it my duty to say a few words in praise of our officers of Local No. 722, I. B. of T. Our newly elected president, C. A. Cott, is one of the most up-to-date and efficient officers Local No. 722 has ever had to fill the chair. He was the first vice-president Local No. 722 ever had. He was a charter member, and is an up-to-date executive officer.

Brother A. J. Reed, our secretary, is an active worker, and well known among all the local members, not only in Chicago, but elsewhere throughout the entire country, he having served one year as secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Joint Council, and was a delegate to the convention at Cincinnati, and if the Lord spares Mr. Reed I am sure many will have the pleasure of shaking hands with him at the next International convention. Then we have C. H. Cork, our business agent. He is always on the move, and about as much of a live man as you ever saw. No grass grows under Brother Cork's feet if he knows anything about it. Brother Cork was the second president and the second business agent Local No. 722 had, and, being a charter member and also an old vet. in the business, he makes a most efficient officer, and I must say that he and Brother Reed have been the guiding stars of Local No. 722 for the last two years, and have gained many concessions which Local No. 722 highly appreciate.

Our vice-president, B. H. Bork, is a charter member, and a hard worker, and has always worked for the benefit of his Local, this being his second term as vice-president. Our trustees, George Gause, A.

Raab and Frank Harper, are all veteran furniture men. A. Raab has spent more than eighteen years in the business.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN MOLONEY,
Rec. Sec'y, Local No. 722.

* * *

Mobile, Ala.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I write to let you know that the Teamsters' Local Union, No. 819, is still alive. On January 2 we elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Edmund Turner, re-elected.

Vice-President—Daniel Coleman.

Secretary-Treasurer — John Willis, re-elected.

Recording Secretary—Wm. Kenney.

Trustees—E. L. Wright, three years; Jas. Freeman, two years; John J. Packer, one year.

Appointed Officers—Chaplain, George Washington; warden, Albert H. McDonald; conductor, Wm. Mitchell.

Hoping to have more news next time, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN H. WILLIS.

* * *

Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Since my last report I have visited the following cities:

On the 1st I visited Haverhill on instructions from headquarters to assist Brother Keene on coal teamsters' agreement; also to present same, and on this visit had five of the original agreements signed, then having instructions also to visit the city of Gloucester and assist them on some mission, so I visited that city on the 2d, but found I could do nothing, so on the 4th I visited Manchester, N. H., and attended the mass meeting of the local there. On the 9th I visited Marlboro, but the officers not being prepared to give me the time, I took in Haverhill on the 13th, and, finding that two of the coal dealers refused to sign, and Brother Keene, having permission by telegram to take men out, I called on the two dealers, but without results, and they then took action. Some six men were affected, but in the course of two days one of the dealers signed. From Haverhill I took the train for Gloucester, as the men had become restless. I visited the master teamsters with

the same results as formerly, and, after spending the 15th and 16th and the morning of the 17th, the men driving trucks remained away from work. Since that time up to the present my time has been taken up by them with the exception of the 20th, on which day I visited Quincy to assist Brother Connors, president of the coal teamsters of that city.. After attending the meeting the body believed that they should first send a committee to wait on employers before my taking hold of the case. At Gloucester my time has been taken up mostly in transporting men from the city who answered advertisements for work at \$3 a day for driving teams, and in some cases they were union men, and while the merchants have tried to break the strike by sending their clerks on teams to do the work, it has not dampened the men's courage, as but one man deserted, and he leaves tonight.

Hoping that this will be satisfactory, I am,

Fraternally,

FRANK P. FALL.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to say through our Magazine to the organized teamsters that it is of the utmost importance to this organization and also the labor movement in general that each member should make a committee of one of himself and try to assist the business agent and not wait for the business agent or officers of their Local Unions to do all the work, while they themselves remain away from the meetings and do nothing but find fault and knock on those who do try to accomplish something. We are now confronted with the greatest problem that has ever confronted us, yet it seems never to occur to the minds of some that the conditions that we are enjoying has been gained through organization.

I will say at this time for my Local, No. 755, that at our last meeting on the 12th, we had a material increase in attendance and are getting a few new members at each meeting.

It seems as though the other Locals in St. Louis have nothing to say. Now, I do not wish to be classed as a bore, but I like agitation, and I like to hear unionism talked

at all times because it is the only thing left for labor by the capitalists.

Fraternally,
JOS. L. COVINGTON,
Trustee, Local No. 755.

* * *

Boone, Ia.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a report of my work for the month of March:

I received a telegram from the General President on March 1 to go to Des Moines, Ia., and report to M. P. Givens of Local No. 90. I arrived there on the 2d and met Brother Givens the morning of the 3d, and found that the trouble was dissatisfaction among the members and that the first thing to do was to get peace and harmony in the Local. They held an open meeting on Saturday the 4th, but it was not very well attended. I requested an executive session to be held immediately after, as their business agent had resigned the meeting before, and I wanted them to elect another to assist me in the work, which I realized was going to be a hard task under the most favorable conditions. Brother T. O'Connell, who is well liked by all of the members, was elected by unanimous vote. We started out Monday morning and caught all the teams around town we could, and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th, 8th and 9th, drove out to the coal mines and visited the drivers there. On Thursday afternoon we visited Frank Cram, the largest excavating contractor in the city, and was very favorably received and he requested us to return later and he would talk with us again, and see if we could come to some agreement (he had fought the union and was on the unfair list at this time). On Friday, the 10th, we visited the drivers of the Mutual Telephone Company; also Chicago Lumber Company and received some applications; also assurance from the line men that they would assist us. On Saturday, the 11th, we worked all day on the East Side among the cab teamsters. Attended meeting on Saturday evening and initiated four and reinstated several old members. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, worked around town among all classes of drivers. I visited Beef Drivers' Local, No.

45, on Wednesday, and they have a very good little local. Have every driver in the city. Visited Local No. 238 at Valley Junction Thursday evening and fixed them in good condition. They have every driver in the town except two and have very good conditions for their members. On Friday, the 11th, we visited Mr. Cram again and had quite a talk with him, and finally he agreed to hire union drivers just as soon as he started work, which would be about April 1. He was then taken off the unfair list. Saturday it rained all day, but we could not do anything but attend the meeting in the evening, when we initiated and reinstated several more members. On Sunday, the 19th, I met a committee from the beer drivers and wrote up a scale for the coming year. On Monday, the 21st, we went out to one of the coal mines, and on Tuesday went on the East Side. The 23d, 24th and 25th I worked around the railroad yards among coal teamsters, and on Saturday drove out to the brick yards and coal mines. Saturday evening attended the meeting, and the members said we had the largest attendance they had had for three months. We could see a difference in them; they seemed to take an interest in the meeting, which they did not do when I first went there. The 27th, 28th and 29th we worked around the city, catching a driver wherever we could. On Thursday, the 30th, we drove out to some grading in the north part of the city. The drivers all promised to come in at the first meeting in April. We then went over to the Iowa Ice Company, where the proprietor ordered us out of the yard, but we did not go until we got ready and had talked to the men. We could not do anything with them, as they were all afraid of their jobs. On Friday we visited a contractor who had started excavating for a building and had all non-union drivers. He finally told us that if we would have ten teams with union drivers there Saturday morning he would discharge the others. We got busy and got the teams and drivers and unionized the job.

I will say in conclusion that it was very much of an uphill job, as the work was very slack in the city and there were lots of men out of work and had no money to pay the initiation fee or enough to reinstate themselves, but I feel confident that just as soon

as they get to work they will go into the union, and, as Brother O'Connell is a hard worker, he will leave no stone unturned, and if there is any way of getting them in the union he will have them there.

Hoping this report will be satisfactory to all concerned, and with best wishes to all, will close by saying that Local No. 90 has the best set of officers of any local that I ever visited.

Yours fraternally,

A. B. WALTON, Trustee.

* * *

Rome, N. Y.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is the work done by me since my last report:

On March 1 I went to Troy, and on the 2d attended the meeting of the coal employes with the representatives of Locals Nos. 5 and 227, Brother Dailey and Brother Laughran, and endeavored to have them affiliate with the I. B. of T., but was unsuccessful. This is one of the many locals chartered by the A. F. of L. and composed of drivers, helpers and yardmen. They are receiving the support of the Central body, yet they are paying no per capita to the A. F. of L., and unless pressure is brought to bear on the central trades of Troy and show to the members of this local that they must affiliate with the I. B. of T., where they belong, they will stand as at present and refuse to do anything. On the 5th I attended a mass meeting of the teamsters called by Local No. 227, which was well attended. On the 6th I attended the meeting of Local No. 294 of Albany, where I found the local in good standing and this also applies to Locals Nos. 5 and 227 of Troy. Those locals have good agreements. I attended the meeting of Local No. 5 on the 4th. On the 7th I went to Schenectady, where I was taken sick and was laid up for a week. On the 15th I went to Mechanicsville and made arrangements for a meeting of the old local No. 650. This was a failure. I worked around Troy until the 20th, when I went to Schenectady and held a meeting of the truck drivers. I did not get a sufficient number of them to apply for a charter, but hope to get them soon. There was a local there, No. 370, composed of owners, and they would not take a driver in with them, but I think the matter has been made

clear to them, and I look for a good local to be formed soon. On the 21st I went to Rome to try to straighten out the difference between Local No. 576 of Rome and No. 367 of Utica. A meeting of Local No. 576 was called for the 22d to hear what the members had to say. I got a statement from the committee, a copy of which was sent to headquarters. On the 25th I went to Utica and made arrangements for a meeting of Local No. 367, which was held on the 24th. After hearing their statement I returned to Rome and held a meeting on the 25th to reorganize the old local. I referred my decision to the General President together with the facts in the case. On the 27th I went to Little Falls and attended a meeting of Local No. 38. On the 28th I went to Amsterdam and found Local No. 173 in bad shape on account of lack of interest on the part of the members, and I might say this seems to be the great trouble with all the locals that I have visited. The 30th I was called to Chicago.

Trusting that this may be satisfactory to you and the members, I am

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. ROBB,

Fourth Vice-President.

* * *

Washington, D. C.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The reporter's task is comparatively easy when there is some great achievement or victory to chronicle; some great strike or other trouble on hand to write about, and correspondingly difficult when, as at present, No. 33 has nothing of particular interest to report. I will, however, present a few items of minor importance.

We are at peace with our employers and although Washington is the place where the "open shop" agitation seems to have received its greatest impetus, we are pleased to say we are still maintaining strictly the closed shop, and the section in our by-laws which provides that all members working with a non-union man whose application is not presented on or before the second meeting of the Union after commencing work shall be fined \$1 for each day they continue to do so, is proving very beneficial in preventing the delays of from one to four months which formerly occurred before ap-

plications were filed. The Union could, of course, prevent the members from going to work on a certain morning because some one was not in possession of his working card or on account of a non-union man (as in many trades where it affects but few outside of the job), but to do so in our business would cause great loss on account of perishable goods, and greatly inconvenience the general public, which depends so largely on our members for the prompt delivery of their daily bread. The feature of this law is that it places the responsibility on every member in the shop instead of entirely on that much-abused official—the faithful shop steward.

Brother Blackman, with the Connecticut Pie Company, while following his runaway team on a bicycle, met with an accident which resulted in breaking his arm.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, through its local counsel, Messrs. Wells & Wells, has settled with the family of Harry Whaley, whose death resulted from an accident at the crossing at Riverdale, a few months since. The basis of the settlement is practically \$3,500.—Washington Post.

It will be recalled that Brother Whaley's death was referred to in the last issue.

Miss Marie von Unschuld, court pianist to the queen of Roumania, is giving a series of "working people's popular concerts" at the unusually low price of 10 cents admission. These concerts have "the approval and endorsement of the Federation of Labor, and the Central Labor Union." They are of the highest class and have proved to be what Miss von Unschuld aptly terms them, "popular concerts."

The local paperhangers are on strike for an increase of wages from \$3.20 to \$3.50 per day. Both the men and the employers are remaining firm, the latter declaring they will grant the increase to some of the men but not to others, whom, they assert, are not capable of earning it.

Brother Donaldson, recording secretary of the Ice Wagon Drivers' and Helpers' Local, is working hard to build up the Union. He has distributed sample working cards in the central body and elsewhere in his efforts to have members of organized labor demand that their ice man produce a card of membership in No. 430.

Miss Teresa McDonald of the Washington Post has received the nomination of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 for delegate to the Toronto convention of the I. T. U., and her friends predict that she will be one of the four elected, pointing out, among other things in her favor, that she withdrew from the contest last year in favor of Miss Anna C. Wilson, who was successful. Columbia Union is the largest Local Union in Washington, having a membership of over 2,000, and, unlike Typographical Unions in some cities, does not refuse membership to women printers, but is noted for its liberality and willingness not only to accord them trade protection, but also to recognize whatever merits they may possess as union advocates.

Fraternally yours,

FRED W. FOX, L. U. No. 33.

* * *

Evansville, Ind.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I notice in the last two issues there is nothing in the Magazine from Local No. 30, and I would like to see this in the April issue. Our membership has increased since last month, when Brother H. K. Sullivan was elected business agent, and will say he is doing his duty. Brother Flood of Chicago, an organizer for the A. F. of L., was in our city last week, but had to leave. He did some good work and will be back some time in the near future, and will say we hope to have a teamsters' joint council here before long. Trusting to see this in the next issue, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

OTTO J. WEYERBACHER,

Corresponding Secretary.

* * *

Steubenville, O.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am pleased to let you know that Local No. 359 is still alive and more so than ever. Our boys seem to have taken on new life, the way they are working. We have had already this month about twelve initiations and expect about twenty more before the end of the month. We have had pretty good luck so far except a few sick members to contend with, but that is something we must expect. Our members have but one failing, but they are

all paying up again, and I trust that they will keep paid up. One word to all teamsters—keep your dues paid up and wear your button where it can be seen. I think the monthly button can be seen almost anywhere, as there seems to be plenty of them to be seen and there will be more before long.

Wishing success to all members of the I. B. of T., I remain,

Fraternally,

E. W. BUCY,

Rec. Sec'y, Local No. 259.

* * *

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report for the past month:

From the 1st to the 14th I worked in Philadelphia, then came to Wilkes-Barre, where I found the organization entirely out of business. I have been trying to build it up again, but this I find impossible, but have good prospects of forming two locals here. I have not confined my work to this city alone, as I have also done work in Scranton, Pittston, Plymouth and other nearby towns, where I find them much in need of help.

I believe that it will take lots of work in this vicinity to bring our organization back to its former standing.

Fraternally,

C. F. O'NEILL,

Fifth Vice-President.

* * *

Cincinnati, O.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

We desire to call your attention to the annual printed report of C. F. Waltz, secretary of the Employers' Association, under date of April 11, 1905, in which he states that all labor difficulties of the past year resulted in a complete victory for the Employers' Association.

The above statement is absolutely false and knowingly so by the party who made it.

The Amalgamated Board of Labor Union Representatives desire to call your attention to the falsity of said statement and cite you to the case of the coal teamsters' strike of last October, which resulted in the Coal Team-Owners' Association signing an agreement with the Coal Teamsters' Union No. 164, which provided for the rein-

statement of all strikers, and that no discriminations would be made against union men. Notwithstanding the fact that the Coal Team Owners' Association had said that they would not confer with, nor make any agreement with, Coal Teamsters' Union, the making and signing of an agreement with Coal Teamsters' Union No. 164, was a complete victory for organized labor.

We are glad to report that the said agreement between the Coal Team-Owners' Association and Coal Teamsters' Union No. 164 has been faithfully lived up to by both parties to the contract with the exception of the Marmet company, who have violated said agreement, and would respectfully call your attention to the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Chronicle and Trades Union Journal, where the name of "the Marmet company" appears.

We ask you to use all honorable means at your command to assist the Coal Teamsters' Union No. 164 in its effort to settle this matter and make it possible for its members to maintain fair working conditions, and thus help to carry out the mission for which we as wage earners are organized in our respective crafts.

Fraternally,

**AMALGAMATED BOARD OF LABOR
UNION REPRESENTATIVES.**

FRANK L. RIST, Secretary.

* * *

Tonawanda, N. Y.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We were very much surprised when Brother Robb made his appearance in Tonawanda last month. Local 15 has just woke up from a long sleep since our worthy Fourth Vice-President made his appearance. We would wish to say that it is the first time that we have been visited by such a worthy officer as Brother Robb. He spoke of some very interesting facts, and our members learned a good lot from him, and we all hope to see him again in the near future.

He also brought Brother P. O'Brien, president of the Central Labor Union and of the retail clerks, who made a good speech and was very sincere in his remarks. He also brought Brother Glenn from Local 636 of Buffalo. Brother Glenn spoke a few encouraging and complimentary words to the members. We also had the pleasure of

hearing a few remarks from Brother Thomas Lester, president of the Seamen's Union, and a good many others. We had a very enjoyable time Saturday, March 18. We were visited by Local 636 from Buffalo. They were a good, lively lot of fellows, and Brother Glenn did not forget to bring ten or twelve good speakers; also a drum and fife corps.

Among the speakers were Brother Klink, Brother Donovan and Brother Chase, president of Local 510, Buffalo; also President Thomas Lester of the lake seamen. The speakers took up all of the time till midnight and then refreshments were served with a good, sociable time until the wee small hours of the morning. They all had a good time and went home pleased. With best wishes to all, I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. H. HAM, Rec. Sec'y, L. U. 15.



OPEN SHOP FOR LAWYERS.

The trades unionists of this country should insist that the practice of law should cease to be a closed shop to a favorite few, says the Butcher Workmen's Journal. It is the lawyers who are most strenuously advocating the "open shop" for all other trades but their own.

It is the most brilliant members of the Lawyers' Union who are loading the citizens' alliance literature with articles expounding the beauties of the "closed shop" as advocated by the trades unions outside of the lawyers.

Why should not the practice of law be open to all? Why should an American citizen be deprived of the right to defend his mother, father, brother, sister, wife, child or friend in a court of law if he thinks he is able to do so? Why should he be compelled to either join the Lawyers' Union or hire a member of that union before he can do so?

The lawyers insist that every one must have full freedom in seeking or accepting employment in all occupations and denounce as tyrannical and an infringement of "American liberty" the efforts of the trades unions to compel the employer to employ members of the union.

Let us give the lawyers a dose of their own medicine and insist that every law granting a privilege to members of the

Lawyers' Union be wiped off the statute books of every state in the Union, and leave the practice of law as free to every one as they so vociferously demand for every other occupation.

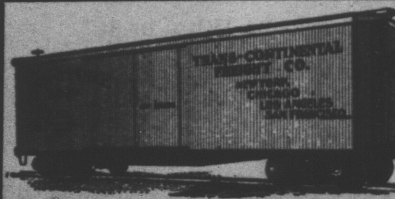
It is a poor rule that will not work both ways, and the truth of the matter is that there is no more reason for a "closed shop" in the practice of the law than there is in the practice of any other trade or profession, with the possible exception of the practice of medicine. Let us have an "open" lawyer's shop by all means. The best will always get on top.



DRIFTING.

More than half the world is adrift. Everywhere we see men and women in youth and middle age, and even gray-haired people, who have not yet found their places—their work; who have no settled aim, no definite purpose in life. What a pitiable sight to see thousands of young, intelligent people in this land of magnificent opportunities drifting aimlessly about without purpose; without striking any permanent calling or career. Is it not a sad plight to see so many sturdy young men drifting about from place to place; shifting from one occupation to another; throwing away the results of their experience in one occupation, and entering something new, where they can not use much of what they've learned before, always laboring under a disadvantage, having to begin over every time they change their vocation, not taking any advantage of the accumulated experience which they gained from their last job. Everything they do has to be done by main force, as there is nothing back of them to push them along.

A man should realize that every time he changes his vocation he throws away valuable experience, which he can not utilize to advantage at anything else.



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Mention this magazine.



SENSE AND NONSENSE



ORGANIZE THE NON-UNIONIST.

Organize the non-unionist,
Don't place upon him a ban.
Put your shoulder to the wheel,
For its principle take a stand.

There is many a man
Outside of the fold—
Once get him in line,
And the story is told.

True blue to the core
Are most of those men;
Outside they seem sore,
After joining what then?

At meetings you'll find them,
Most every night,
Pushing and pulling
With a will and a might.

To spread union principles
Over the land
Is the aim of the once
Non-union man.
Fraternally yours,
FRANK KEATH, Local 715.



"I see it stated here that the sultan wears an iron undershirt."

"Say, I wish I had one like it to send to my laundry. I'd like to get even with 'em once in a while."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



A Slip of the Tongue.

He (apologetically, as clock strikes)—
Why I am late in leaving tonight!

She (with best intentions)—Well, better late than never, you know.—Judge.



Jones (who is broke)—I have one faithful friend left.

Brown (also broke)—Who is it?

Jones—My pipe. I can still draw on that.



The Honest Farmer.

The story following is told as an actual experience by James Whitcombe Riley. During a vacation spent on a western

farm his host one day took him into his confidence.

"Yes," he observed, "some farmers put the big apples at the top of the barrel, but I never do."

Mr. Riley said something to the effect that honesty was the best policy.

"No," the farmer continued, "I've learned better. I always put my big apples at the bottom."

"How's that?" inquired Riley.

"Well, you see," was the reply, "people have got so suspicious about us honest farmers that they are sure nowadays to open the barrells at the bottom."



None on Hand.

"The first time I went fishing up in Maine," said a noted New York preacher who loves the gentle art, "I had as guide an odd native known as Captain Joy. One day, on the lake, I said to him:

"Have you a wife, Captain?"

"No," he drawled, 'I'm sort o' out o' wives jest now.'

"I didn't see anything pointed about the remark until I learned later that Captain Joy had buried his fifth wife only the week before."



Mrs. Casey—Where's your husband workin'?

Mrs. O'Flannagin—He ain't workin'; he's on the polis force.



It is told of an American millionaire who bought a castle on the Rhine, that one cold day his daughter found him warming his hands at a fire which he had kindled in a suit of plate armor.

"Oh, papa, what have you been doing?" she cried.

"The feller that patented that stove," replied the lord of the castle, "must have been crazy, but I've made the old thing heat up at last."

His View of It.

"Have no fear," said the sheriff to the negro prisoner. "You will be hanged according to law."

"Thank de Lawd!" exclaimed the prisoner, "I is ter die a nat'rel death!"—Atlanta Constitution.



Familiar Saying Illustrated.

"To make a long story short," as the night editor said as he took up his blue pencil and the new reporter's copy.



Only a Territory Now.

"Do you believe in a future state?" asked the long-haired man with the solemn voice.

"Well, I hope so, bet your life!" replied the man with the big mustache and the wide-rimmed hat, "I live in New Mexico!"



Fitting Himself.

Briggs—What are you doing this summer, Wiggs?

Wiggs—Fitting myself for a jog with a plumber next winter.

Briggs—How's that?

Wiggs—Making out bills for an ice company.



The Prison Visitor—Dear me! How dreadful! And do you really think you are a victim of persecution?

The Burglar—That's wot. But it's me own fault fer not joinin' the house-breakers' union.—Life.



"What did you stop that clock in your room for, Jane."

"Because, mum, the plaguey thing had some kind of a fit every morning, mum, just when I want to sleep."



Bald and Beardless.

"Yes," said the barber, "old men and boys are easily flattered."

"Yes?" queried the occupant of the chair.

"Yes; you can usually flatter an old man by asking him if he wants a haircut, and a boy by asking if he wants a shave."

Pleased Himself.

A certain head gardener, whose work is admired by thousands of visitors every summer, is as outspoken as he is capable.

Not long ago he was summoned before the directors of the establishment where he is engaged, to explain why he had made certain alterations without consulting the board.

"Well, gentlemen," he remarked, "the alterations are a success, and that satisfies me."

"But that isn't the point," said the chairman. "Why didn't you consult me in the matter?"

"Because, sir, I am satisfied with my place at present, and intend to keep it."

"I don't think you are going the right way about it," said the chairman.

"Well, I do, and that's where we differ," returned the gardener boldly. "I've had the job five years, and before I came you'd had four gardeners in twelve months. Why? Because the first tried to please the chairman of the board and failed. The second tried to please the manager, and didn't stop a month. The third tried to please the secretary, and the directors sacked him. The fourth tried to please the whole board, and so ran afoul of the secretary. The fifth—that's me—pleases himself, and keeps his job!"

And, be it remarked, the gardener is still "pleasing himself" at the same place.—London Truth.

E. M. CLARKE.

G. W. CLARKE.

CLARKE BROS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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SCRANTON, PA.

OBITUARY

New York, April 20, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a regular meeting of Local No. 553, held on the 8th, the following resolutions were adopted on the death of our late Brother, Thos. Riley, who died on March 20:

Whereas, the hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our esteemed brother, Thos. Riley, and

Whereas, The principles of unionism upheld by our brother renders it eminently proper that Local No. 553 should be placed on record out of appreciation of his services as a member and merits as a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss with feelings of regret, softened only by the hope that his spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in the better world above; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to the family of the deceased and a copy to our official Magazine for publication.

Fraternally yours,

WM. DORIS,

Sec'y-Treas., Local Union No. 553.

* * *

New York, April 19, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst Brother John Sheehan, our brother and fellow workman, therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his family in this, their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Union, a copy be sent to the family and to The International Brotherhood of Teamsters' Magazine for publication.

Fraternally,

M. J. ROGAN,

Business Agent, Local No. 654.

* * *

Natick, Mass., April 1, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a special called meeting of Local No. 326 the following resolution on the death of Brother Barnicle was adopted. Brother Barnicle was a charter member of the Local and died after a lingering illness.

Whereas, The All-Wise Ruler of the Universe, in His divine wisdom, has removed

from our midst, by death, our beloved brother, John Barnicle, and

Whereas, By his death Natick Teamsters' Protective Local 326 has lost a faithful, loyal member, the community an upright, honest citizen, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Natick Teamsters' Protective Local 326 extend to the friends and relatives of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy for them in their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his widow, a copy spread on the minutes and a copy sent to The Teamsters' Magazine.

N. E. HALL, President.

I. G. HUNTER, Secretary.

* * *

Mobile, Ala., March 27, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

At our regular meeting the Teamsters' Local, No. 819, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Maker to remove from our ranks Brother Jerry Patton, who departed this life March 14th, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., and

Whereas, His taking away was so sudden and unexpected that even his family were not prepared for such a sad blow, we, the members of Local No. 819, feel that in the death of Brother Jerry Patton the teamsters of Mobile have lost a true and faithful teamster, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss, and with feelings of regret and sorrow extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days in respect to our late brother; that a copy of these resolutions be placed on our records and a copy sent to our Magazine for publication.

ASHLEY GAYMOR,

ALBERT McDONALD,

WM. DUNMORE,

Committee.

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